Price 2d.

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

No. CLXXXII. FEBRUARY, 1864. VOL. XVI.

RAGGED SCHOOL
PRECEPT.
Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked.
PROMISE
And thou shalt be blessed for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. Luke XIV. 4

"The word of the Lord endureth for ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LONDON:
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JOHNSTONE AND HUNTER, EDINBURGH; ROBERTSON, DUBLIN; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

* * All Communications to be addressed to the Edito , 1, Exeter Hall, London.
* Orders for Advertisements to be sent to Robert K. Burt, Printer, Holborn Hill.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a parcel of clothing, &c., from the Highgate Ladies' Working Party for Lamb and Flag; Miss Crooke and Miss Bodkin, a roll of linsey for Lamb and Flag; a parcel of shirts, &c., for Gun Street, from Twickenham Working Party; a quantity of shirts from Miss Ray; a parcel from Mrs. Reade; a bale of clothing from Mrs. Martin; a parcel of boots, &c., from Mrs. Albert; and a parcel for Wentworth Street from an anonymous friend.

Donations of left-off wearing apparel, and books for school libraries, will be thankfully received by Mr. JOSEPH G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, W.C.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

(NORTHERN AND CENTRAL DIVISION).

THE next MEETING will be held in the FREE SCHOOL, Islington Turnpike (near the Angel), on Saturday, February 29th, at Three o'clock. Subject for discussion: The General Instruction of the Young in our Ragged Schools. To be opened by Mr. E. OAKLEY, of Huntsworth Mews.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th February, 1864, at half-past Seven, at the Sunday School Union, 56, Old Bailey, the QUARTERLY MEETING of the "Superintendents and Secretaries' Association" will be held. The Discussion will be opened by Mr. THOMAS JONES, late Superintendent of Albert Street Ragged School, Mile End New Town, on "THE EXTENSION OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE NEGLECTED CHILDREN OF GREAT CITIES." Officers of Schools containing this class of children are particularly urged to attend. Tickets of admission not necessary.

TO COMMITTEES AND SECRETARIES.

THE COLLECTOR for Eight Years of several Ragged Schools, &c., is desirous of Collecting for other Charities. Committees will find their efforts strengthened by having their Subscriptions punctually collected. A little time could be given to obtaining new Subscriptions. Good testimonials and references to present employers. Address, Z., 114, Copenhagen Street, N.

GOLDEN LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

THESE Schools are situated in one of the lowest districts of the City of London, containing a population of about 10,000. They have been in operation nearly *Seventeen* Years, and in the Day, Evening, and Sunday Schools from 500 to 600 poor Children receive Free Education. The Committee have lately been obliged to lease New Premises, the adapting and fittings of which have cost about £300. Towards this sum the Committee of the Ragged School Union have promised £60; Samuel Morley, Esq., £50; W. H. Goschen, Esq., M.P., £10 10s.; and other friends about £35; leaving nearly £150 yet to be raised.

Contributions are very earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by Mr. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, or by the Treasurer of the School, Mr. FRANCIS CUTHBERTSON, 34, Arundel Square, N.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING APPARATUS

Is thus referred to by a clergyman in Devonshire:—"The authorities of the wash-tub in my house tell me that your UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES ought to be labelled, 'Washing made easy.' On testimony which I am too wise to dispute, I learn that our weekly infliction of steam and soap-suds is got through in one-third of the time, with one-third of the labour, and one-third of the soap consumed under the old system. The Clothes are MORE THOROUGHLY CLEANSED, and much less injured in the process. I thank you for having shortened our washing-day, and for having made it in every respect a more pleasant period." Prices:—Washing Machine, with all the latest improvements, 50s., 60s., 75s.; Universal Clothes Wringer, 30s. Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. City Show Rooms, 81, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

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BREAKFAST AND TEA CONTRACTOR,

127, HACKNEY ROAD, NEAR SHOREDITCH CHURCH.

J. E. E. respectfully begs to inform the Clergy, Superintendents of Schools, and others who are in the practice of commemorating their Anniversaries, etc., by Public Breakfasts and Tea Meetings, that he has every requisite for such occasions, comprising Tables, Coppers, and China to any extent, in a superior style, at extremely moderate charges.

J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

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Dodd's Pulmonic Cough Syrup,

A Safe and Effectual Cure for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Influenza, and all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs.

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It promotes free expectoration, allays irritability and tickling in the throat, and, by producing a gentle determination to the skin, relieves that sense of oppression, fulness, and difficulty of breathing which is so distressing to the patient. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. each.

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LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

PRESIDENT, REV. CANON DALE.

The Homes entirely dependent on the Committee for support, are—

No. 1, 200, Euston Road, N.W. *Exclusively for friendless young women of good character.*

No. 2, 5, Great Camden Street, Oakley Square, N.W. *Reformatory.*

No. 3, 5, Parson's Green, Fulham, S.W. *Reformatory.*

No. 4, 18, Cornwall Place, Holloway Road, N. *Reformatory.*

No. 5, 51, New Cross Road, S.E. *Reformatory.*

These Homes will accommodate at least 110 inmates.

Total number of poor young women admitted to the benefits of this Institution, 1,150.

Young women may be admitted at any time, room and funds permitting.

The entire work is dependent upon voluntary support.

The Committee appeal to every Christian to help them according to their means, in order to save the outcast from perishing.

Contributions in Post Office Orders, Cheques, &c., will be thankfully received by

Messrs. BOSANQUET & Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard Street, E.C.

Mr. FRANCIS NICHOLLS, 5, Thornhill Crescent, Caledonian Road, N.

Mr. E. W. THOMAS, Secretary, 200, Euston Road, N.W.

WHO WILL HELP?

YORK MEWS RAGGED SCHOOLS,

EAST STREET, ST. MARYLEBONE.

Contributions are earnestly solicited in aid of these Schools. The following Agencies are in active operation :—

Day Schools.
Night Schools.
Penny Bank.
Clothing Club.
Religious Services.

Contributions will be thankfully received by W. J. Maxwell, Esq., Cedar Grove, Richmond, S.W.; Mr. W. A. Blake, 38, Southbank, Regent's Park; and at the Office of the Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA

Is choice and strong, because it consists of *growths* full of rich essential properties.

Is moderate in price, because it is supplied *direct* to consumers by *Agents* to save intermediate profits.

Is wholesome, because it is not *'faced'* with the usual minerals.

These advantages have secured for *this Tea* general preference. Sold *only* in *packets.*

3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., & 4s. 4d. lb.

As imitations are offered, see that each packet is signed by

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MORE BRILLIANT,

POLISHES MORE QUICKLY,

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First, because more is given for the money; secondly, because it is less wasteful; and lastly, because a little goes further than any other kind.

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LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.; AND HULL.

Papers, Original and Selected.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S APPEAL.

An intimation was given on page 8 of our last Number that the Ragged School Union was drifting into difficulties. The good bark had for twenty years sailed well, and weathered many a storm; but those whose duty it was to keep a good look out for dangers, yet distant, lately discovered breakers ahead, and, as in duty bound, soon made all aboard acquainted with the exact position of the dangers that threatened the safety of the good vessel, if she kept her course. The officers were nearly all at their posts, ready for action the moment the word of command was given. When the cry of "Breakers ahead!" was faintly heard from the mast-head, it was soon repeated with stentorian voices, till each knew the ship needed the help of all hands. In a moment her ropes were loosened and her sails slackened, the soundings were taken on both sides, the helm firmly held. The noble captain, in his commanding position, could see all and direct all. In his skill all placed unbounded confidence, and every one felt that their commander's experience would prove, under God, fully equal to the emergency. Skilful seamanship prevailed, the danger was quickly passed, and now our good vessel is passing on in her voyage, with her crew all the more joyful because of the dangers timely discovered and so skilfully avoided. May He who, when the storm endangered his bark, "arose and rebuked the wind and the raging of the waters, and they ceased, and there was a great calm," ever continue to take under his gracious protection and direction the good vessel in whose welfare we feel so deeply interested.

The statement made last month, and which appeared in other than our ordinary type, was, that the Committee of the Ragged School Union, in carrying on their operations during the preceding eighteen months, had spent all they had received in that year and a half, and nearly £3,000 besides.

The Committee, in making this statement, had not the least desire for the friends of the Society to receive the impression that, because they had voted nearly £3,000 more than in the eighteen

months they received, that therefore they were £3,000 in debt. No; the language employed would not bear that construction; and to prevent the possibility of such an impression being made, they added a postscript, stating there was a balance at the bankers, and, although small, yet it was *six shillings in their favour.* The experience the Committee have gained during the twenty years they have been conducting this great movement, directly in London, and aiding it indirectly throughout the country, is, that the schools subsidized by the parent Society are so dependent on the grants voted quarterly to them, that if from some calamity the grants were not forthcoming, it is feared that many a valuable school, but perhaps not much known beyond its locality, would soon cease to exist. The Committee have passed through periods when the donations that have ordinarily swelled their annual income have been diverted to other and very noble objects, that claimed, for the time, almost universal sympathy and help. The Patriotic Fund, the Hartley Colliery Accident Fund, the Fund for the Relief of Distress in the Cotton Districts, have each in their turn tended to cripple the resources of the Ragged School Union. To be prepared for a period of this kind, the Committee have deemed it prudent, from the LEGACIES received from time to time, to reserve at least half a year's expenditure, for the purpose of falling back upon it to sustain the schools in full operation while the ordinary support was temporarily withdrawn, but to be replaced as soon as circumstances would admit, so that the difficulty of another period may be met when it comes.

This reserve fund eighteen months ago was £4,000, which was a trifle in excess of the half year's expenditure; but during the collection of about £1,000,000 of voluntary contributions in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund the Committee of the Union spent and promised help,—

	£	s.	d.
In the last half of the year 1862, in excess of the receipts ...	1,549	17	6
And during the year 1863 the amount voted over and above the receipts for the year was	1,303	8	9
	£2,853	6	3

And at the time of making this statement the Committee were voting in excess of their receipts *more than £200 monthly.* The Committee, therefore, had no alternative but to choose between incurring debt, or making a special appeal to the friends of the poor. They wisely chose the latter, especially as the report of the

Central Relief Fund for Lancashire for December last exhibits a balance in hand of £355,526, thus showing that the Ragged School Union and other societies that had suffered while that fund was being gathered might now make known their wants without detriment to the claims of the cotton district.

Lord Shaftesbury, on behalf of the Ragged School Union of London, made the following appeal, which appeared in *The Times* and other papers on the morning of January 14th, and since kindly copied into many other papers, town and country :—

"THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

"*To the Editor of The Times.*

"SIR,—You will, perhaps, with the usual liberality of the press in such matters, allow me a space in your columns for an appeal on behalf of the Ragged School Union of London.

"The Union, of which I have the honour and the pleasure to be chairman, has fallen into great distress by the efforts that it made to subsidize and keep open the several schools during the period when so much money was diverted from the accustomed channels to aid the heroic sufferers in the manufacturing districts.

"On the 7th of last month the Society's balance in their bankers' hands was only six shillings.

"I must remind the public that by the exertions of our Union and the self-denying labours of the committees, managers, and teachers of the several schools, the blessings of social and religious education are given to 27,000 of the most destitute and neglected children on the face of this earth. I do not now intend to make this an occasion of bepraising our system, or of disputing with those who maintain that it might be and ought to be superseded by one far more regular and efficacious—I have my own very decided opinions—but I now only urge (as I have often urged in debate) the necessity of immediate action, however imperfect. Let us do what we can on the instant and simultaneously—both deliberate ourselves, and call on others to do the same, as to what shall be the improved and permanent mode of dealing with these forgotten classes.

"I shall be excused, I feel sure (for I see it and feel it daily), if I press on your attention the value of every moment. Hundreds from among them are yearly passing untaught into eternity—hundreds are rising into the age, the opportunities, the temptations of crime. For God's sake! stand in the breach. It is no declamation to speak so. The thing has been done, and it may be done again. We show our success by quoting the opinions of the magistrates, of the police; by citing the diminished records of juvenile delinquency; by stating the numbers we have sent to her Majesty's colonies who have there become good, and even affluent citizens; and specially by referring to the thousands we have placed in trade and domestic service whose conduct both justifies and repays the care their friends have bestowed upon them. All classes and all denominations have contributed to this happy issue; nor is there any part of it more gratifying than the mutual labour and good-will of Churchmen and Nonconformists, who, under the acknowledged pressure of the evil, have so freely laid aside their ecclesiastical differences to work in the cause of their common Master.

"It is, perhaps, little known (and yet it is right that it should be known) how deep and how active an interest is taken by the poorest in this movement, and how largely

they have given, and continue to give, of their time and their scanty means to promote its success.

"A few years ago I received an address from 2,300 male and female Ragged School teachers. The memorialists represented 175 different callings, passing through every gradation of society; from persons of independent incomes to the dockyard labourer and the wretched needlewoman. Surely we may see in this a social and political benefit? These worthy and estimable people are not engaged in works of turbulence and sedition; they do not seek to render their pupils discontented, and array poverty against wealth: their noble and joyous object is to do what in them lies to pluck the miserable out of the mire, to put little children in the right path, and teach them, under the guidance of holy Scripture, to 'do their duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call them.' Such a combination was never before seen in any nation of the world. I heartily pray that their generous zeal may not be discouraged; for, should the apathy or the disapprobation of the public refuse to them now the necessary supplies, sorrow and despair will seize upon most of them; they will be scattered to the right and to the left, and a miracle will be required to gather them together again to a revival of their single-hearted and blessed co-operation.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"SHAFTESBURY.

"*St. Giles's House, January* 11.

"P.S. I must add, by way of business, that contributions will be gratefully received by the Secretary, Mr. Joseph G. Gent, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand."

The response to this noble appeal has been most kind and generous, and will enable the Committee not only to continue the aid so long given to the schools, but also enable them to take into favourable consideration applications that had been made to them, but which could not be entertained, as they did not deem it prudent to foster the opening of new schools at the expense of those that had long worked, and worked well. Glad should we have been to have had the privilege of laying before our excellent teachers, workers, and supporters, copies of some of the letters that accompanied the donations of liberal friends; but we have not the permission of the writers to use them, and therefore refrain. They would have greatly cheered Ragged School workers in carrying on their onerous, but hearty, labours among the poor. Some friends were not content with simply giving their contributions, but wished to magnetize them. Thus, a kind clergyman in Shropshire gave five pounds, and added, "I will give a subscription of a pound a year if nineteen other friends will promise a pound annually as a subscription;" and one of the manufacturers of London offers a donation of one hundred pounds if nine others will give a hundred pounds each. May He who said, "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine," command his blessing to accompany the gifts of his people, that the hungry may be fed, the houseless homed, the ignorant educated, and to the poor the Gospel may be preached.

THE MORNING STAR AND THE APPEAL.

THE Editor of *The Morning Star*, in the issue for January 14th, gave a prominent position to Lord Shaftesbury's appeal to the public for support on behalf of the Ragged School Union of London, by placing his lordship's letter next to its leading articles. And, on January 20th, the editor of that valuable paper nobly backs up that appeal by devoting the first leader to the subject, which with great pleasure we transcribe to our pages.

"We are glad to see that Lord Shaftesbury's appeal for help to the Ragged School Union is receiving a liberal response. But we are sure that the claims of these excellent institutions cannot be too widely made known nor too strongly pressed. We have not the least fear that if the funds of the Union were twice as large as they were before their late decline, there would be any risk of extravagance in their administration. We have a similar confidence in the schools which make up the Union, and for some of which separate appeals are made in our columns. For there is this peculiarity about the Ragged School system: it is thoroughly and almost exclusively a self-working system. Nearly every one concerned in it works for it purely for the love of the work, and the few paid servants that it has are well looked after by those who receive no pay. The twenty-seven thousand children in the Ragged Schools of London are under the care of about 2,500 gratuitous teachers. By the dissolution of the schools these people would be released from an employment which is not only a heavy tax upon their leisure, but also upon their means. Their self-interest would prompt them to wish rather that the system should fail, the schools be shut up, and the children cast upon society, to prey upon it, wage war upon it, and be punished by it, rather than that money should be found to keep the thing going. For the most part, moreover, the teachers are people of but very little leisure and very scanty means. There may be found among them a few men of easy position, but the great majority, women as well as men, have to earn their living by manual labour, some of them by such precarious and ill-paid labour as that of the dock-porter or the seamstress. It may be thought, by those who do not know how largely instincts of intelligence and kindness can supply the lack of cultivated reason in dealing with the very poor and ignorant, that such persons must be very incompetent teachers. But there can be no doubt at all of their benevolence, no doubt that they are not only disinterested but self-denying, and that when they ask for money it is only that they may be able to continue their charitable labours. When they ask for more than enough to pay the rent of their humble school-house, or to keep it in repair, or to replace the worn-out books, or to pay for fires and gas, it is not that they may engage paid assistants, or in any manner save their own labour, but that the wretched objects of their loving care may have a holiday dinner, or an extra garment, or a rural trip, or an evening's entertainment with the magic-lantern. How can any man with a sovereign to spare refuse it when asked for these ends? themselves the means to that great result in which we are interested by more than compassion, the education into good citizens of those who are by birth as much the enemies of all that is good and the victims of all that is evil.

"It may be justly said that it is a shame society should cast upon any portion of its members—and that the most laborious and charitable—the care of a class that may be counted by thousands in every populous city, and of which every town has its proportion. It is a shameful wrong. If the State has anything at all to do with education, if it has any duty to discharge or any right to exercise in regard to the

rearing of children, surely it should provide for the instruction of those whose parents do little more for them than bring them into the world, and certainly give them no training but in vice. It is peculiarly anomalous that this should be in fact the only class for which the State does nothing. How far their own zealous friends are to blame for so strange an exception we will not inquire. The promoters of Ragged Schools may at least plead that they were the first to care for these poor children, and that they have a right to say on what terms they will accept the help which the State can only give on its own conditions. Nothing short of a radical reformation of our public school system can remedy this anomaly. Not till useful instruction is provided for all, at the expense of the rate-payers, and under their supervision, can we hope to see the Ragged School, as a benevolent institution, rendered independent of benevolent assistance. How far off that time may be it is hopeless to reckon. Meanwhile, let us comfort ourselves by the contemplation of the good that is being wrought in a somewhat irregular fashion, and determine to increase it to the uttermost. The funds of the Ragged School Union were down last month to a balance of a few shillings. Many of the schools are absolutely in debt. The special demand made upon us all by the distress in Lancashire diverted a good deal of money from these institutions. The Union wisely expended all its reserve funds in keeping open schools that must else have been abandoned. Lancashire no longer calls upon us for help. No other demand of any magnitude has arisen. The winter is wearing along without the infliction of such distress as to require special effort for its alleviation. Now let the Ragged Schools be set upon their feet again. See what they are doing. Once a week at the least—some of them well-nigh all the week round—open their doors for the instruction and succour of the most ignorant and destitute of all God's creatures. The condition of a born Hottentot, of a child of the desert, of an infant Malay, is not so bad as that of the foundlings of civilization, the orphans of a Christian city, the unregarded offspring of the wild tribes of London. One trembles at the present and the future of a human creature born into the scenes of squalor, vice, and crime which continue to disgrace the capital of the British empire. There are a dozen or twenty places within a few miles of St. Paul's almost wholly given up to the dominion of evil, physical and moral. We think of hell as of a gulf of perdition, into which the irreclaimable votaries of evil descend at the end of their career. But do we ever think of human beings as born into hell, as coming into a world that has no single element of goodness that is not common to man and beast, and as having to be snatched out of the hands of the devil while yet infants, if earth is not to be to them an unchequered pathway of wrong and suffering? We do not say to our readers, Go, penetrate these abysses of the upper world; go, see the evil that is done and suffered under the sun, in the full light of a Christian civilization. We prefer to advise a visit to the nearest Ragged School; such a visit, so prolonged or repeated, as may give an understanding knowledge of the kind of life that is lived by twenty-seven thousand children in this city of two and a half millions of people. Very few men and women are fit to engage in the personal work of humanizing these half-embruted offsprings of social neglect. But there are plenty who can help by money. And as the amount wanted to make every Ragged School in London work smoothly is not large, we trust the appeal we now enforce will soon be fully satisfied. It must not be that one of them perish for lack of help, nor even falter in its humble but sublime career.

PROCEEDINGS OF A RAGGED SCHOOL CONFERENCE,

CONVENED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

THROUGH the kind permission of the Committee of the Sunday School Union the Conference was held in the Lecture Hall, 56, Old Bailey, on Monday evening, January 11, 1864.

J. M. CLABON, Esq., presided.

After singing and prayer, the Chairman said that it is impossible to overestimate the importance of this Conference. The object of Ragged Schools has been to gather in and train for God the outcast children of London, About 27,000 are now gathered into the London Ragged Schools; and considerably more then 27,000 of those formerly ingathered into those schools have left for the work of the world. But, by a statistical inquiry carried out last year, it appears that 25,000 children are still outside our Ragged Schools who are eligible for such schools. For these I think that we ought both to pray and to work. One suggestion I think it right to make; namely, that churches and chapels of every denomination, and the clergymen, ministers, churchwardens, elders, and deacons thereof, ought to be induced not to confine their efforts to their own day schools, but to help some Ragged School either in their own or some other district. I doubt not that, were the subject properly pressed on these officials, they would be led to do something towards a work which God has so eminently blessed.

Mr. GENT stated, that since the subject of extending Ragged Schools had been considered by the Conference last March, the Committee of the Sunday School Union had convened a meeting of the clergymen and ministers of London in last November, to ascertain what best could be done to meet the necessities of London. At the Ragged School Conference it was stated that although there were 27,000 children in the schools, yet there were 25,000 who ought to be in the schools, but who never attended; and at the Sunday School Conference it was stated that there were 200,000 Sunday scholars on the books, but the number that ought to be in attendance ought to be near to, if not more than, 400,000. In both it was clearly shown, that to meet the necessities of London the present Ragged Schools and the ordinary Sunday Schools ought to be doubled in the attendance. The Committee of the Ragged School Union still have the subject under consideration, and various plans have been suggested, and are recorded, but not yet carried out; and before the Committee took any further action they thought it advisable to call a meeting of secretaries, superintendents, treasurers, and a member of the committee of each school, to advise upon the subject. Mr. Watts has kindly given the subject his attention, and would read a short paper, on "What Means can be adopted to render the London Ragged Schools increasingly Effective, and to Extend them to Localities needing them."

Mr. WATTS then read the following paper:—

"To meet a difficulty full in the face, with a view, if possible, of overcoming it, is one step towards the object desired. The subject for earnest consideration this evening is one of great difficulty, and it behoves us as Christians, anxious for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom amongst the poorest and most depraved of the metropolis, to look at the difficulty, in order that we may learn the means to be used to increase the efficiency of the present agency and to forward the extension of the Ragged School system.

"It is not intended to cast a slight upon any of the useful works in connection with our schools; but the present question refers more particularly to the religious rather than to the secular work.

"To realize in any adequate degree the importance of the subject, we must for a few moments look at the works carried on under the designation of a 'Ragged School;' for, if ever there was a term given to any Christian work calculated to mislead all who are not thoroughly conversant with the working of the system, it is 'Ragged *School*.' The word 'school' conveys the idea of an institution for the education of the *youthful* mind, and without some explanation does not give any idea of the varied works carried out by the workers of the Ragged School system.

"Doubtless, at the commencement of the Ragged School work twenty years since, the efforts made were then of a purely scholastic character; and the many offshoots now in connection with the system have arisen, not from choice, but from necessity, in order to reach the adult portion of the degraded poor. It is only by looking at these works that we can really see where our inefficiency rests.

"*First:* Sabbath Schools. Are all our classes well supplied with teachers? Are each of the classes of a manageable size? Are all the schools filled, and unable to hold any more?

"Such, we assert, ought to be the case; for hundreds of children are playing within the very sound of the hymns of praise, and sometimes within the voice of prayer. Thus to every reflective mind the answer to these queries must be in the negative; for '*more* teachers' is the cry sounded everywhere.

"So long as this is true we cannot be considered to be in an efficient state, and the necessity of more teachers stands out in bold characters.

"*Second:* let us next glance at our Week Night Schools. Are all the boys and girls instructed when the doors are opened for their reception? They ought to be. But the reply always is, Want of voluntary help. We may be efficient in the use of the means at our command; but the work cannot be said to be fully effective while we are bound to admit the fact that more might be done if we could obtain more voluntary teachers.

"*Third:* let us look for a moment at our Parents' Meetings. Is all being done in Ragged Schools that might be done, to benefit body and soul of this once neglected class of our brethren? In some cases these meetings are not held at all, and in others they are carried on with too little life.

Fourth: were we to proceed with the same strain of reflection as regards our Penny Banks, Clothing Funds, Lectures, Sick and Maternal Associations, the same fact would be apparent. For while all is being done that is possible with the present agency, yet much more might be accomplished, and that which is now carried on might be better done, could more of the right sort of agency be obtained.

"Before passing to the plain question, in what does our inefficiency consist, and the means to be adopted to remedy these evils, let us answer the question, Are all these varied operations necessary to be attached to the Ragged School work? We boldly reply, They are. The correct definition for our work is, 'Ragged Missionary Station,' rather than School; for it has been found, by all engaged in carrying on this Christian missionary enterprise, that it is impossible to stop at the mere scholastic part of the work. Such vice and ignorance abound in the localities in which Ragged Schools are planted, that no Christian can stand by and witness souls perishing for lack of true knowledge without endeavouring to lead these ignorant erring ones to the 'Rock that is higher than' they are.

"I now proceed to consider in what does our inefficiency consist. The more prominent defects appear to me to be fourfold in their character; namely, Funds, Teachers, Visitors, and Superintendence.

With regard to Funds. I admit the importance, and have named it first, but yet I do not admit that it is *all*-important. I am of opinion that, were we thoroughly efficient, money would be forthcoming to raise the necessary funds to carry on the works.

"Teachers appear to me to be the *greatest* want. Our classes are, as a rule, too large, whereas in a Ragged School classes *ought* to be very small. We have our scholars at irregular times; they are under no good influences at home, for all these good things in their case are confined to the school; each class, therefore, should be of a reasonable limit, not exceeding twelve, in order to render the teaching effective.

"I next class efficient Superintendence as a great want. Unfortunately, our Superintendents have *too* many duties to perform. Their duty ought to be, to look after the capabilities of the teacher for the class allotted to him or her; to watch and study the character of refractory scholars, and advise the teacher how to deal with such a one. Now, instead of attending to these duties, they have to look after the other operations of the school, and not unfrequently, for lack of teachers, have to take classes.

"Want of persons to conduct our Parents' Meetings with that animation and energy that will render these gatherings attractive, and thus induce the mistaken ones to leave the haunts of fancied pleasures to enjoy for a short season pleasures of a true and lasting character, is another pressing need. These meetings are not unfrequently conducted by those who, having had to perform many other duties, require a little rest. But, however fatigued, the Parents' Meeting must not be neglected; and, with deadened energy, though very willingly, they go and do the *best* they can.

"The last hindrance I shall mention is, want of visitation. After a careful retrospect of the past twenty years, I have come to the firm conviction, that before the Ragged School work can be truthfully said to be carried on in an efficient state, there must be in connection with each school a systematic method of visitation, for the following reasons; namely, the children, or at least the majority of the children, attending our Ragged Schools, are not under parental control or supervision. They leave their homes, perhaps for school, perhaps to wander the streets, and be taught by the worst of all schoolmasters, the devil, or perhaps to steal. The visitors, on seeing these Arabs in the street, would induce them, or at all events

many of them, to come to school. By this systematic visitation the sick children would be better looked after. The agents from the school would come in direct contact with the parents; a word of caution spoken in season might be dropped to the wanderer; by kindness they might be induced to come to our Parents' Meetings, and when there, all being animation and cheerfulness, they would be induced to attend regularly. Again, the special notice of careless parents might be drawn to our Clothing Funds and Penny Banks, Lectures, &c. In fact it is now to my mind beyond doubt, that Ragged School work, to be fully efficient, needs good outside energy, as well as active inside and earnest labourers.

"The next question to be raised is, Can this efficiency be obtained by the present agency? Can the present 2,695 voluntary teachers, and upwards of 250 paid teachers, do this? We content ourselves by firmly asserting, *No.* This being the case, to whom are we to look for aid to increase the efficiency of our schools? You will, I am sure, agree with me in my answer; viz., the Church. The Church, not sectarian, or denominational, or parochial, but the Church as a whole, by whatever name it may be called. For as we recognise no name but Jesus in our schools, *all* who profess to be his followers are eligible to be enlisted in the work. The works too carried on are of such a varied nature that occupation can be found for talents of various descriptions.

"If this be the case, the next serious and important question to be answered is, How are we to get to the churches, and to lay our wants before them in such a way, as is most likely to meet with success?

"Many plans might be adopted. I have thought of circulars, appeals, sermons, lectures; but being convinced in my own mind that none of these would answer the desired end, I only mention them in passing; for the effort must be of a more personal character, and the plan I would recommend is, that the Ragged School Union Committee be requested to map out the Ragged School districts of London; that local committees be formed in each, a secretary to be appointed to each committee; the wants of each school to be reported, and also the necessity (if any) for extension to meet the wants of the neighbourhood. Each having made a case out, the facts to be submitted to a general committee at the Union, each local committee being duly represented. This plan, to my mind, is necessary to enable the whole of London to move simultaneously as regards Ragged School extension.

"This being done, and plans fully agreed upon, the local committees to arrange that every minister in their district be waited upon personally, and their sympathies enlisted, not on behalf of the Union, but on behalf of the poor and wretched heathen of their respective districts.

"The necessities to be laid, if possible, before their congregations on a given Sunday; and prior to the stated Sunday, one evening be devoted in each district to supplicate the Divine blessing on the effort about to be put forth.

Time will not allow me to enter further into the subject of efficiency. The paper is necessarily imperfect, from the prescribed space and time allotted to me. I leave the imperfect thoughts with you in the hope that, the truth being seen that we are not fully efficient, some plan may be thought of and adopted that will lead through the Divine blessing to increased usefulness.

"One word as to the extension. I have but little to say on this: my idea is,

get the present operations fully effective, and out of this very efficiency will flow extension. For let the plans I have propounded only be carried out, and our schools will be too full to admit more; and other schools must be commenced if the Union is to sustain faithfully its title; viz., Ragged School Union of London.

"One word in conclusion. Perhaps there could be no better proof of the inefficiency of those in charge of some of the schools than the need for the present paper. If it has had the desired effect of opening our eyes to the weak points of our system, and lead us in dependence upon Divine aid to seek a remedy for these evils, its imperfections will be covered by the results obtained. But be this as it may, let none be discouraged because the fact is openly avowed that we have weak points; but rather let it spur us to more activity, that the least of the difficulties may be seen and felt; and while we all know that although sorrow in this work 'endureth for a night,' let us not forget that 'joy cometh in the morning.'"

Mr. HATCHARD (Bluegate Fields) said that the co-operation of ministers is wanted. The claims of Ragged Schools are not sufficiently enforced in the pulpit, and they are prayed for very rarely. Hence we have few teachers from the churches and chapels of our district, most coming from long distances. I think our annual meetings ought to be made more interesting. Ragged School teachers ought to speak, for the facts connected with their schools would stir us up to more vigorous action. At present we rely on local ministers, or on those who have long purses, but who know nothing of the subject; and hence the meetings want interest, and so fail.

Mr. HARRISS (Jurston Street). The great difficulty I find is not in getting teachers, but in retaining them. Last Sunday evening the staff was so small that each class consisted of eighteen scholars. The children, too, attend irregularly; many come from such distances as four miles.

Mr. CUMMING (Salmon Lane). We have already got all the children who are really eligible for Ragged Schools in our district into our schools, and hence I do not think that we need any extension. But they are more attracted by treats than by anything else. What is wanted is that the extraordinary should be the ordinary attendance. But this cannot be done unless order is first obtained. Hence I think that a Needlework Class for girls should precede secular instruction.

Mr. DALLEN (Robert Street). Three of the members of our Parents' Meetings and Adult Bible Classes have been converted therein. As they are anxious to work for the Lord, we have induced them to agree to visit the homes of our scholars, with the view of increasing the attendance at our adult meetings, and of getting a larger number of scholars, and a more regular attendance.

Mr. DAY (Carr Street). We do not require any visitation to obtain scholars, for we have more than we can teach. We want more agency. Our best teachers are ladies. These keep a register of their classes, and admit none who are not regularly enrolled. But, as a result, we have been compelled to remove the "roughs," whose language is too coarse for ladies to hear. Yet these are the very lads we want in our schools. I think that London ought to be mapped into districts, so that neighbouring teachers might consult together on local needs.

Mr. ——— (Plough Court). I do not think that it is of any use to appeal for teachers from pulpits. Those who are engaged in Ragged Schools should personally ask their friends to engage in the work. This was the way in which I was enlisted, as others have been.

Mr. DALLEN (Robert Street). I applied to the Bible classes of the chapel with which I am connected, and at once obtained seven female and some male teachers.

Mr. BROOK (Wentworth Street) suggested that every school be represented at the Ragged School Union; that the whole of London and its suburbs be divided into districts, and a deputation of two persons be appointed by the Union for each district, to visit each school therein and report monthly; and that the secretary of each school be prepared with statistics of attendance, prospects as regards funds, teachers, &c.

Mr. JACOB (Johnson Court). I induce our teachers to ask their friends to become teachers, and in this way our wants have been supplied. Our most efficient teachers are ladies. When any lad uses bad language I put him out, and do not let him attend the school again until he apologizes.

Mr. BURMAN (Lower Park Road). When I became Superintendent of the Night School I found it disorderly for want of teachers. I asked my pastor to send some teachers. He asked, "How many?" I said, Twenty. As we both thought appeals from the pulpit useless, he asked for teachers personally, and besides attending himself one night every week, he induced twenty ladies to offer their services. The school, which was formerly a Babel, is now a model for order. I never put out the roughs, but keep them in, and they become reformed. We should be cautious as to the kind of teachers we receive, else they will be either unsuitable as teachers or will soon get tired of the work.

Mr. JEFFRIES (Princes Street). If we turn out the roughs, as has been suggested, who will take them in? If we cannot discipline them, who can? Our schools, indeed, are meant for roughs, and not for well brought up children. If we cannot manage them in the regular school, we should have a separate class for the unmanageable; and in this class they should be placed until they are reformed in character, and thus become fitted for the Sunday School. If the sick were visited, and places obtained for the destitute scholars, a greater hold would be had over the roughs. But for this purpose a sick visitor ought to be appointed by every school.

Mr. ——— (Kingsland). Appeals for teachers from pulpits are practically useless. We do, indeed, get two or three; but, as such efforts are spasmodic, such teachers speedily get tired of the work, and leave us. We should rather seek to enlist our acquaintances as teachers.

Mr. SEXTON (Golden Lane). I consider that one cause of the disorder of some Ragged Schools is this: the teachers are not up to the mark. As many never study their lessons, they cannot possibly interest their classes. As respects obtaining teachers, I think, from experience, that we should obtain some valuable ones were we to apply to the Young Men's Christian Associations, the members of which are at liberty in the evening.

In Memoriam.

MISS ELIZA PLOMER.

ELIZA PLOMER was born Nov. 21, 1807. Her father was a sail-maker in his Majesty's dockyard at Chatham, her mother the grandchild of a professor of some reputation. The child grew, and was remarkable for her talents. Even at the early age of three she had acquired powers of recitation and song to such a degree, that exertions were made by some play-going friends to take the child and bring her up as an actress. But to this her parents, as persons of piety, would not consent. The taxation of so young a child's intellect proved unfortunate. It probably led to the development of local disease of the brain and permanent blindness of one eye, which was discovered quite inadvertently when she was a little older. Miss Plomer's first entrance into life was as a domestic servant. One place she kept for twelve years. In 1844 she was a candidate for the appointment of teacher under the Society for the Improvement of the Poor. Though she failed in getting the situation, the testimonials of her friends at that time proved how she was valued by those who knew her the longest. Subsequently appointed Matron of the Cripples' Home, it was in the performance of her duties there that the excellence of her character and abilities became more generally known. By three characteristics she was remarkable; namely, the pre-eminent simplicity of her Christianity; an indomitable energy of character in the pursuit of her duties; and a cheerfulness of disposition, which she had the faculty to convey to those around her. She was eminently a happy, contented Christian. Her soul was in her work; and under her guidance the institution assumed an air of contentment and cheerfulness which it has never lost since. She had a way which always pleased those about her and over whom she was placed. It was a pleasant thing to see how truly the Refuge was the "home" of helpless and decrepid ones; how their faces beamed with joy, and how their songs floated merrily through the air. There were some who died in the Home: Eliza Plomer was never weary of watching by their bed-side, to comfort and tend to their wants, and to speak to them of Jesus. The language of heaven was often spoken over those restless couches; and some are no doubt gone before, who will welcome her arrival there as joint-heir of glory. Some went far away; but from distant colonies the affectionate letter and tender token proved she was not forgotten, but dwelt fondly still within their hearts. It is one of the features of the Cripples' Home to send the weaker cripples every year by the sea-side. None could choose lodgings for their comfort as well as Miss Plomer. Wherever they went there that Christian matron had taught them to make a pleasing impression. Not all the decrepitude of crooked limbs or hunchbacks could spoil the beauty which contentedness of mind betrayed in

their faces. Nor did she succumb in any way beneath the increased duties which a larger institution and a larger number of inmates now demanded of her. Yet few even at that time fully appreciated her worth.

In the latter part of the year 1862 it had been a subject of regret to the medical officers to observe that she was weaker than formerly, and although never repining, that her strength was rapidly failing. Like many afflicted with the frightful disease with which it pleased God now to visit her, she kept her secret, and it was not till the spring of 1863 that, after much and earnest prayer, she gained courage sufficient to reveal it; but cancer was now fully and irremediably developed. Once, however, fully acquainted with the nature of her disease and its necessarily fatal character, she never repined, but gave herself up to the Lord's will. She often spoke of her affliction, and when under the influence of remedies she temporarily improved. Thankfulness was the key of her conversation, and she remained in a beautifully spiritual frame of mind. She accompanied the cripples to Hastings, but was unable to prepare a place for them as heretofore, and compelled to inhabit a different quarter. Yet even here she seemed to gain much strength; but the relief was only evanescent, and soon the disease began to make rapid progress. She returned, and for a time, in the new Cripples' Home, although often obliged to keep her bed from acuteness of pain and weakness, she was enabled to initiate her successor in her duties. Her work then seemed fulfilled. All this time she had been attended by one of the cripples, who watched by her day and night; an evidence of the good feeling that existed between them. She now withdrew to a dear friend in Southampton Row to die. Her voice of warning was no longer heard at the Home, but she continued to bear her testimony for Jesus still; that simple, lowly Christian lay still an example of resignation on that bed of sickness.

A lady visitor having remarked to her that to lie still after a life of active service must be no small trial to her, and that it was often more difficult to suffer than to do the Lord's will, she quickly replied that "she did not find it so, for she had long prayed that she might be passive in his hands," and spoke of God's goodness in sparing her certain aggravations of her case. The day previous to her departure hence, when told of the blessing of being so near home, with an uplifted face and brightness of expression which lighted up for a moment her collapsed features, she exclaimed, "Oh yes, it is!" So she gladly responded when reminded of the blessing of deliverance from this body of sin and death. A few days before she died she had been visited by some of the cripples most attached to her. She was now anxious to leave them a parting message. She was thinking of the happiness of meeting them again in heaven, and that she herself had heard her Saviour's message to herself "to come up higher." Then in broken accents she expressed, as well as she could, her thankfulness to all those who had been kind to her during her long illness. She evidently laboured at this time to leave some testimony behind her. When asked whether all was peace within, "Yes, indeed!" she replied; then added, "Satan has tried to make me think it was a false peace, but the conflict is over now." "Oh," exclaimed her friend, "Satan could never persuade you of that, for it is God's peace. 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee.'" To which with emphasis she replied, "Because he *trusteth* in thee." As she had more than once referred

to Miss Marsh, without being able to get beyond her name, it was thought her mind recurred to the "Victory Won," a pamphlet given to her a few days previously, and which she had read with much pleasure. When asked, therefore, if Miss Marsh should be told that she too had won the victory, the words, "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ," being also quoted, "Oh yes," she cried, and with increased effort added, "What should I do if I had to seek Christ now, when I can scarcely collect my words, or if I had my righteousness only upon which to depend?" That night she was visited by two of the Ladies' Committee whom she had known longest, and perhaps loved best. She could then but speak with the utmost difficulty. The cold grasp of death had seized upon all that was mortal of her. Yet she could assure them also that she rested upon that verse, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace." She had tasted of that peace which passeth understanding. At one moment she seemed to have before her one of those visions which often cheer the dying Christian, an earnest of future bliss. Grasping the younger lady's hand, she squeezed it as in ecstasy, crying, "Oh, if I could but reach Him!" and then the words, "Happy, happy!" repeated several times, seemed to indicate that she was united at last to her Saviour. The hour of midnight had passed away, the toll of the first morning hour had sounded, when, without a struggle, she passed away. It was difficult to note the precise moment, so calmly and quietly had she fallen asleep in Jesus. The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne now feeds her. He has taken her unto living fountains of water, and God has wiped away all tears from her eyes.

ON THE PRESENTATION OF A BANNER FOR KINGSLAND RAGGED SCHOOL,

WITH THE INSCRIPTION, "OUR TRUST IS IN GOD."

THROUGH the dim vista
Of passed-away years,
How often forgotten
Are passed-away fears!
In present successes,
Too soon we forget
The troubles that ofttimes
Our pathway beset!
But we would remember
The days that are gone,
Our school's early struggles,
Its course, dull and lone,
And own the path onward
We frequently trod,
Desponding and doubting,
Yet trusting in God!

But now amidst favours
That beam on our way,
And blessings that sweeten
The work of each day,
And smiles of refreshing
From friends not a few,
And hearts warm and ardent,
And plenty to do;
With borders enlarging,
Strength strengthened by prayer;
With souls lifted upward,
And hope centred there—
We'll sing in full measure,
With grateful accord,
Past trials but strengthen
Our trust in the Lord.

And so, marching onward,
Rejoicing we'll go,
With God for our Friend,
And sin for our foe.
For, firm in our purpose,
Together we'll strive,
Rewarded and blessed,
If ragged ones live!
With the armour of God
Arrayed for the fight,
And the Gospel of peace
Our comfort and light—
With this preparation
Our feet shall be shod,
And this our choice motto,
"Our Trust is in God."

Yes; on our new banner
This motto shall be
Emblazoned, that all our
Dependence may see.
Let ragged ones learn, then,
Its lesson to bear,
And teachers and friends
Its spirit to share;
May each aid the other
To strive to the end,
Each prove to each other
A blessing and friend;
And when the last step of
Life's pathway is trod,
Be this our heart's breathing,
"Our Trust is in God."

F. BERRYMAN.

TRANSPORTATION.

BY THE REV. W. C. OSBORN, BATH.

THERE is a period, still in the memory of most of us, when several of our colonies received annually some thousands of our population under sentence of transportation. The dangerous classes of our country supplied the myriads that filled our gaols. Association in our prisons carried on that education in crime which had been commenced in our streets and alleys, while our hulks, convict-ships, and penal settlements completed the system which enlightened persons in our days would be glad to blot out of the pages of English history. The great number of criminal offenders sentenced in those days to seven, ten, and fifteen years' transportation, the cruelties and immoralities of the floating dungeons in our harbours, the nameless horrors of the convict-ships that were overladen with iniquity, and the Pandemonia of New South Wales, Norfolk Island, and Bermuda, perfected a penal treatment of criminals in which a Sodom and Gomorrah might have gloried. Still there are individuals in our Christian land, persons in ignorance of the past, who advocate a return to transportation as a suitable punishment and as a convenient way of disposing of our convicts. There are also some persons who, possessing a modicum of information on the subject, and abhorring the past system of transportation, think it possible to impose such restrictions, and apply such improvements to it, that it might be renewed so as to confer mutual advantages upon ourselves and our colonies. There are, however, but few inhabitants of our distant possessions of this opinion, except among the colonists of Western Australia. They, it appears, are anxious to receive a small number of our convicts every year, under certain conditions. They do not wish either to have the worst of our criminals, or that the importation of con-

victs should be greater than that of *free* emigrants. They, on the other hand, desire that there should be an equal number of females sent; and in order to meet this difficulty it is suggested that Irish girls, who are said to be not unwilling to marry ticket-of-leave prisoners, should be emigrated in equal numbers. The legislature of that colony has passed an Act forbidding the free settlers to use opprobrious language towards the convicts, from which circumstance, as well as from others, it is clear that they wish the latter to have equal protection and liberty, as soon as possible after their arrival, to that of the former, except in being under the surveillance of the police for a short period. Transportation, however, under any circumstances, would oblige this country to fit out convict ships, pay the cost of passage, supply a regiment of soldiers, and incur all the expenses of a penal settlement. A governor, a military commandant, chaplains, surgeons, and a civil staff, would be necessary, as well as the erection of barracks and prisons. This would lead to the opening of public works, making roads into the interior, clearing of wood, and other expensive operations. Having had a considerable amount of experience in such undertakings, our country could no doubt accomplish all that is desired in such respects, but when achieved what advantages would the mother-country derive? She might thus expend millions of money, as she has done in past generations. She might attend to all the scruples of the Western Australians, and assist them in preparing their colony for free emigrants, and ignore the wishes of the great majority of their countrymen who have combined together against the future admission of convicts, and then submit to relinquish the practice at the first request of its discontinuance. It is very natural that the Western Australians should offer to receive some of our convicts; the soil of the Swan River settlement is much less fertile, and its resources are not so great as those of Adelaide or other Australian colonies, and on this account free emigrants prefer these parts of their continent. Hence, as labourers are much wanted by the Western Australians, they would be fortunate if the British public should decide upon thus supplying them. But before doing so, it is hoped there will be some good reasons assigned, and some great necessity in our social condition for resuming transportation. It must, however, be remembered that its deterrent character under the old system had ceased long before it was relinquished. Many of our convicts sought it, and even demanded it when it formed a part of their sentences. How much more would they do so now, since the transportation proposed is only penal emigration to a part of the globe that is El Dorado itself in the minds of our labouring classes. Hence the advocates for deterrent punishments must not in future number transportation among them. The public, also, would do well to consider its value as a reformatory agency. Hitherto it has been found extremely depraving to the convicts themselves, as well as demoralizing to the soldiers, sailors, and emigrants that had any connection with them. The evidence on transportation given before Sir William Molesworth's Committee in 1837, and before the Committees of the Lords and Commons in 1856, would, even on a cursory perusal, dispel all idea as to its reformatory tendency, if such should be entertained. But its reintroduction is sought for by some on account of the security which might be enjoyed by us through the removal of those from our country who break the laws and disturb our peace. This, however, cannot be sanctioned if it

injures infant colonies, to the disregard of the old legal maxim, *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas.* The colonies are not ours for mere selfish purposes, and much less for occupation by those whom we would banish from our land because we cannot govern or reform them. The difficulties, then, in the way of a renewal of transportation are, in truth, insurmountable, and to attempt to overcome them is undesirable, as it would provoke great opposition from the colonies generally, and would entail heavy and permanent expenses upon ourselves, without producing any adequate advantages, or any results which would not be better, as well as more cheaply obtained, by punitive, reformatory, and preventive measures at home. If "education is the cheap defence of nations," then the best policeman is the schoolmaster, and too much attention cannot be given to the diffusion of knowledge, especially among the *rising* generation. Earnestly we hope that ere long no child in this country will be allowed to grow up in ignorance and vice, much less be numbered among our criminals. And as labour is not only a social necessity, but a Divine ordinance, every attention should be given by the State to its supply. A want of honest employments must pauperize and deprave the working classes. If our own land cannot furnish such occupations in sufficient abundance they must be sought for in other portions of the empire. For supplying these it would be a national blessing if some well-regulated system of emigration was established, as, like education, it might be employed not only as a preventive of crime, but as a reformatory measure. Whenever any of our youth fall into a criminal course, traceable in part to the want of occupation, no better means for arresting their progress in crime has or can be devised than useful and active labour. A very large proportion of those who swell our criminal statistics owe their entrance upon a vicious course to destitution and demoralizing idleness, while three-fourths of those who now relapse into the commission of crime might be reclaimed if, after their isolation and instruction in our gaols, they were assisted in obtaining honest employment, either at home or in our colonies abroad. This would greatly conduce to the repression of crime in its earliest stages, and convert tens of thousands of our discharged prisoners into useful, industrious labourers. By the employment of such-like means we feel assured, in a few years, there would be comparatively but a small number left for other and more stringent measures. Moreover, the existence of a door of escape from poverty, wretchedness, and crime, would justify a severer course being pursued with those who should be unwilling to avail themselves of the proffered deliverance and blessing, and prefer a criminal life. Even the more serious offenders, after longer terms of imprisonment, might, after probation in employment on public works, followed by three or six months entire liberty under sureties or a local magisterial license, be allowed to spend their gratuities on their emigration. Thus a great deal of the crime in our land might be prevented, criminals reformed, transportation become unnecessary, and the welfare of all parties be respected and advanced.

The Children's Gallery.

THE LOST PURSE.

One cold stormy afternoon in October a little ragged boy, named Willy Wilson, was sitting upon the door-step of an empty house in Castle Street, crouching together, to try and make his poor, thin, tattered clothes keep the wind out. He had been there for a great many hours, watching patiently for the chance of getting a penny to buy a little loaf of bread for his sick mother; but not one halfpenny had Willy got—the day being too wet to tempt any one to move out of their warm sitting-rooms into the muddy streets—and poor Willy's tears began to trickle down his cheeks as he saw the clock hands in the church tower pointing to four. Just as he had made up his mind to go into another street, a short, fat old gentleman, carrying a large umbrella, came out of the square and walked quickly down the street. He was a pleasant, rosy-faced old gentleman, but frowned and shook his head when Willy, pulling off a torn cap, asked him for a penny. And Willy was still running behind, telling his sad story, when a fierce gust of wind caught the old gentleman's umbrella, and turned it inside out, blowing his hat half across the dirty street. Willy ran after the hat, and brought it back, wiping off the mud with his own poor cap.

"Thank you: I've no coppers," said the old gentleman, "but here's a sixpence;" and pulling a purse out of his coat pocket, he gave Willy a small piece of money, for which, clutching it in his half-numbed hand, Willy hardly took time to say, "Thank you," such a hurry was he in to get away to the baker's for the loaf; the delight of having so much money as a whole sixpence making him forget his own hunger and cold, and run faster than he had ever run before. Suddenly he came bump up against something wet and slippery, and felt a great big hand grasp his collar, while a gruff voice asked him what he was running away from.

"The wet, sir," said Willy, wriggling about to get away. "I'm going to my mother."

"Ho, ho!" laughed the policeman. "What's this in your hand?"

"Only sixpence, sir, a kind gentleman has given me."

The policeman squeezed open Willy's hand, and showed, not a sixpence, but half a sovereign, which the old gentleman had given, and Willy had taken, without noticing.

"I thought so, you young rascal!" said the policeman. "You've been picking somebody's pocket; so I'll just lock you up till we find out whose money this is."

Poor Willy, bursting out crying, told the man his story, begging him to keep all the money except only sixpence, and let him go to his mother. But the more anxious Willy was to get away, the more certain did the policeman become that Willy had stolen the money; so he dragged him away, and locked him up.

Meantime the old gentleman got home, and when he took off his coat missed his purse. He had seen no one except Willy, and remembered in what a hurry the boy ran away after he got the sixpence; so he immediately made up his mind that Willy had robbed him, and sent off a description of the boy to the very police-station where Willy was sitting, half mad with fear and anxiety about his mother. You may fancy how delighted the policeman who had caught him was, and how proud he seemed when, next day, after being taken before a magistrate, Willy was sentenced to be sent to prison for six weeks, everybody thinking he had stolen and thrown away or hid the purse.

Willy's mother heard all the story from her neighbours, and tried all she could to get strong enough to go to the magistrate,

to beg to be allowed to see Willy. Then she went to the old gentleman, and told him that Willy had never stolen, or told a lie in his life. But nothing could be done.

Willy was very unhappy among the wicked people he was shut up with; and if it had not been that he met an old-clothes-man, who had lived in the same lane with his mother, I do not know what he would have done. As it was, Willy and the old Jew became great friends, and the old man taught Willy to read from the tracts distributed by good people among the prisoners; so when the Jew left the prison Willy made him promise to go and see his mother, and comfort her as well as he could.

When the Jew got out of prison he went straight to Willy's mother, and made her come and live in his house, to help him keep the shop, where he sold the old clothes he bought at different houses; going about early in the morning with a large black bag on his back, and letting the people know what he wanted by crying, "Old clo'; old clo.'"

One day, as he was passing the very old gentleman's house whose purse had been the cause of Willy's punishment, the man-servant called him in, and showed him a large bundle of his master's old clothes. After a great deal of bargaining, the Jew bought them and carried them home, giving them to Willy's mother to brush up and sponge to sell again.

Well, she unfolded and looked at the things very carefully, laying aside some to repair, others to hang up in the window. At last she came to a very old, thick great-coat, too old to sell, but so large that she thought to herself, "It will just do to make Willy a suit of clothes when he comes home." Accordingly, after she had done her work, she began unripping the coat, to get it cut out and made for Willy.

Suddenly she felt something hard in between the linings, near one of the pockets, and called out to the Jew to come, for she thought she had found a prize; then, together, they pulled out the lining, and out fell a leather purse, the very purse Willy had been accused of stealing. You may be sure it was not long before they carried the purse to its owner.

The old gentleman was very glad—for he had often thought of poor Willy's cold, thin little face on the day he first saw him—and lost no time in going to the magistrate who had tried the case, and there, before the whole court, he told the story.

So Willy was taken out of prison, and a number of gentlemen gave him enough money to set up a little shop for his mother, while he himself went to be a servant in the magistrate's house; and he is now a porter in one of the police-courts.

So, you see, truth triumphed at last; as it always does, if you only have patience, and trust in God to put everything right at last.

WHAT THE WIND SAYS.

"Do you know what the cold wind says, grandpa?" asked a little child at an old merchant's knee.

"No, puss; what does it?" he answered, stroking her fair hair.

"'Remember the poor,' grandpa: when it comes down the chimney it roars, 'Remember the poor;' when it puts its great mouth to the key-hole it whistles, 'Remember the poor;' when it strides through a crack in the door it whispers it; and, grandpa, when it blows your beautiful silver hair about in the street, and you shiver and button up your coat, does it not get at your ear, and say so, too, in a still small voice, grandpa?"

"Why, what does the child mean?" cried grandpa, who, I am afraid, had been used to shut his heart against such words. "You want a new muff and tippet, I reckon. A pretty way to get them out of your old grandfather!"

"No, grandpa," said the child earnestly, shaking her head; "no; it's the no-muff-and-tippet children I'm thinking

of. My mother always remembers them, and so do I try to."

After the next storm the old merchant sent pounds to the treasurer of a relief society, and said, "Call for more when you want it." The treasurer stared with surprise, for it was the first time he had ever collected more than a pound from him, and that, he thought, came grudgingly.

"Why," said the rich merchant, afterwards, "I could never get rid of that child's words: they stuck to me like glue."

"And a little child shall lead them," says the Scripture. How many a cold heart has melted, and a close heart opened, by the simple earnestness and suggestive words of a child.

Poetry.

WHO'S THE GREATER SINNER?

Crouched in yon porch, arrayed in vesture light,
Behold the shivering outcast of the night!
Hear ye her sobs, that drown her infant's cry?
Mark ye her pallid cheek, her sunken eye?
Frail girl! on her the world has frowned its worst;
'Twere well, perchance, her weary heart should burst.
Hers is a tale of sorrow and disgrace,
Of many a fairy-form and angel-face;
The oft-told tale of the forsaken one,—
She listened, loved, believed, and was undone!
Once she was happy in her native bowers,
Blithe as her birds, and blooming as her flowers;
The lightest step that tripped along the green,
The village darling, and the May-day queen—
How beautiful she looked! how free from "sin"!
Her joyous laugh proclaimed the mind within.
'Twas then the spoiler came, with treacherous art
To sap—that easiest siege—a maiden's heart;
Lulled with soft eloquence her virgin fears,
And breathed delicious flattery in her ears;
Kissed from her cheek each tear-drop as it fell,
While faltering that she loved, and loved too well.
Queen of his heart; in Passion's pleading hour,
His was the vassalage, and hers the power.
Then it was sweet her moonlight walk to share,
And twine with jessamine her raven hair;
The meanest flower her passing foot had pressed,
Was plucked, and treasured nearest to his breast.
He left her?—Yes! Too soon possession cloyed,
Her sighs reproached him, and her tears annoyed;
Then rarer came the appointed hour of bliss,
The hurried visit, and the colder kiss:
Left her, in shame and agony, to brook
A mother's tears, a father's withering look;
Thrust forth, an outcast from her happy hearth,
To feel how changed were all she prized on earth;
To feel life's sweetest loveliest dream was o'er;
To love as fondly, yet be loved no more:
Left her a cold unfeeling world to roam,
The frequent lover, and the tainted home;

To herd with things she once had blushed to name;
Her daily bread procured by nightly shame;
With all the ills which lawless joys entail,
The hospital, the brothel, and the jail.

Notices of Meetings.

LAMB AND FLAG, CLERKENWELL.

On January 6 the Annual Dinner was given to the poor children attending these schools. No less than 498 boys and girls were accommodated in the two school-rooms of the institution, and sat down to what, in all probability, is their only really sumptuous meal of the year. The school-rooms were very tastefully decorated by the teachers and friends, and presented a very gay appearance, being surrounded with wreaths, formed of evergreens and artificial flowers, with flags and inscriptions of appropriate texts and mottoes. The bill of fare consisted of roast beef, with baked potatoes, and plum pudding.

Since the establishment of the school in 1845 it is hardly possible to overestimate the good which has been done in checking the growth of vice and ignorance which is but still too apparent in the neighbourhood. Like most institutions of the kind, although the Lamb and Flag Ragged School has received a large amount of support, it has been crippled for the want of pecuniary assistance. Its means of usefulness include Day Schools for boys, girls, and infants; Evening Schools, Sunday Schools, morning, afternoon, and evening; a Clothing Fund, a Mothers' Meeting, a Penny Bank, and a Sick and Maternity Society. The Clothing Fund, with the kind assistance of working parties of ladies, has been the means of much good. There has been received from depositors, during the past year, £49 10s. 8d.; to which the Committee add a premium of 25 per cent., making £62 4s. 10½d. For this sum 418 garments and 101 pairs of boots have been provided. The amount of deposits in the Penny Bank for the past year has been £42 15s. 8d. The Sick and Maternity Society have relieved 106 cases and paid 253 visits. In order to show the poor of the locality that something besides dirt and bad habits might be cultivated, the Committee, at the suggestion of Miss Bodkin, have carried out a flower-show, Mr. Broome, of the Temple Gardens, acting as umpire; prizes being awarded to the successful competitors, and presented in due form. Having since their institution erected new school-rooms, the Committee are yet hampered with £70 of the building debt. The subscription-list falls short of the annual expenditure by £200. In addition to the above the Committee intend forming a girls' Sewing Class, as many of the leading girls, whilst they can read well, are not so useful as they might be when they go out into the world. In order that the parents of the children may be amused and instructed various inducements are held out, in the shape of lectures, &c. On the 13th ult. the mothers' tea-meeting took place, and on the following day the Evening School tea-meeting. On the 25th two lectures were delivered by Mr. Lodge, on "The Arctic Regions," with interesting particulars connected with Franklin's and M'Clintock's voyages, and the manners and habits of the Esquimaux; also, "The Sailing of an Emigrant Ship, and her Destruction at Sea by Fire."

Thus for nineteen years this institution has been carrying on its work of usefulness, commencing in a small way and gradually increasing, until now 500 children are drawn from one of the lowest and most miserable districts of the metropolis. Its progress has been slow but sure, its march onward. The footfall may have been too light for the sceptic to hear, and too lowly for the scornful to heed; the good results may not have appeared fast and prominent enough for the over-sanguine expectations of many, even of its friends, for the soil is uncultured; but efforts as earnest and sincere as those which are made for the benefit of these poor children cannot be futile whilst human feeling and hope hold their influence and sway.

The funds for providing the annual treat on Wednesday were raised by voluntary contributions, the balance of which goes to the support of the Infant School and Clothing Fund. The surplus has generally been very handsome, and on the present occasion is expected to amount to £50.

On the conclusion of the children's treat the teachers adjourned to the lower room, where they held their New Year's prayer-meeting, when a brief address was delivered by the President, on the words, "Ye shall reap if ye faint not." He called their attention to the fact that they must wait patiently for the effects of their teaching, as it might paralyze their efforts should success at once be evident. He did not hope for any great success until the sanitary condition of the inhabitants was improved, and more attention paid to the dwellings of the poor. He complimented the teachers upon their exertions, and urged them to continue with unabated zeal, knowing they would reap if they fainted not.

Tea was then provided, after which Mr. Watts, the secretary, addressed the teachers as follows:—We have begun a new year, and have had another year's responsibilities laid to our account for the last great day; and as we look back upon our past work and labour, can we say that we have done all that we might have done? I sometimes think we neglect to pray sufficiently for our children. Prayer is the loadstone that brings down the blessing upon ourselves and our charge. Some of you may think very low of your occupation, and perhaps I may be charged with thinking too high of mine; but I cannot think too high of a position which God has honoured and Christ has blessed; and we may well think ourselves proud of occupying a position in which God accounts us worthy, through Christ, of being fellow-workers with him in bringing souls to glory. In our churchyards we frequently find epitaphs of a foolish and far-fetched character; but in a quiet churchyard in Cambridge there is one on the tombstone of a Sabbath-school teacher, of a very appropriate character. It is this: "He brought little children to Jesus." That is a noble testimony to be engraved upon your tombstone after your work is done. That is our work: having been to the Saviour ourselves, we hope to take our charge there, and leave them; and therefore what manner of persons ought we to be? Humble, prayerful, and patient, ploughing in our study that we may sow in the school, and reap if we faint not. We should try more and more to get aptitude for teaching. I long to see the time come when we shall see no books read in the Sunday Schools. By all means let us get what we want in our heads, and we shall be able to express it to our children, and it will have twenty times more weight than reading in a book. I have watched the matter, and thought there is a great deal in the eye: if you can talk to the children and look at them at the same time, you are teaching them by the mouth, and keeping them in order by the eye. It wants the thought, What am I going to do? why do I go to the school? and why do I assemble the class around me, but to teach them solemn truths? We have passed the day for teaching reading in our Sunday Schools, and are strictly in a religious work, having only to do with

the souls of the children. However simple may be the truths you will tell, if there is earnestness the children will see it, and your words will never be lost. I do not believe that any address I have given will be lost. There was once an architect building a mansion in the north of England, and he wanted his name put over the drawing-room fireplace; but the lord of the manor said, "No; if any name goes there it shall be my own." The architect, however, put his own name over the fireplace, and then put over it a layer of plaster of Paris, and wrote upon that the name of the lord of the manor. Years rolled on, the lord of the manor died, and his successor had the mansion newly done up; and whilst preparing the drawing-room the plaster was knocked away, and there stood the architect's name. So it is with your instructions: they may not now appear, but when sorrow and adversity and sickness come present indifference will be rubbed off, and there will stand forth your lessons on the cross of Christ in bold relief, and the children will some day remember the teaching of their teachers. And though it may occur that many of our scholars shall be wanting on that day when Christ shall come to make up his jewels, even then your lessons will not be lost, for they will prepare them to acknowledge that God's judgments are just. What ought we not to do to seek to be fitted for our work—workmen who need not to be ashamed? We have much to be thankful for in this school; and as we have gone on well in years that have passed, let us trust to go on still better. We are going to set to work another piece of machinery, as we cannot stand still at this school. We are going to form a girls' Sewing Class, as we find that many of our older girls, whilst they can read well, are not so useful as they might be when they go out into the world. We are in want of teachers for our work meetings. We should be glad if any of our friends will help us on Monday and Thursday evenings: the time is only from eight to half-past nine. We are full of wants: money of course we want, but I trust in March we shall not owe our treasurer much. (Applause.)

DARTFORD RAGGED SCHOOL.

THROUGH the kindness and liberality of Mr. Sanders, of the Phœnix Mills, Dartford, there was a large gathering of the poor of the town, with the teachers and friends of the school, on Tuesday, Jan. 19th. The room was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, mottoes, designs, flags, and gas letters, all arranged by the Town Missionary, Mr. Wyatt, to whom the school is greatly indebted for its efficiency. After tea Mr. Sanders presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Pillow, Mr. J. G. Gent (of the Ragged School Union), Mr. Edward, Mr. Crook, Rev. E. T. Gibson, and other gentlemen. The Rev. E. T. Gibson said he had attended all their meetings, and that the present was the best they had ever had: it was fuller of people, fuller of speakers, and fuller of good practical advice. He would advise them to have a Working Men's Club, as referred to by Mr. Pillow. He was obliged to Mr. Sanders and Mr. Wyatt for asking him to come and hear such a man as Mr. Gent. He was more than ever convinced that great benefits were derived from Ragged Schools.

On Wednesday, Jan. 20, about 200 children of the school were treated to a tea by Mr. Sanders; and Mr. Cox, from London, gave them an evening's entertainment, aided by dissolving views by the oxy-hydrogen lime light. Such meetings, in such towns, are fraught with influences of the highest social order, and are made the medium of promoting man's best interests.

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The following Contributions have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union, from the 19th of December, 1863, to the 20th of January, 1864.

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
A. B.	50	0	0
Aberystwith Wesleyan Sunday School	0	6	8
A. B. S., per Mr. Spawforth	1	1	0
Ackland, Miss	5	0	0
Acworth, N. B., Esq.	5	5	0
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Do.	2	0	0
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Buxton, Travers, Esq.	10	0	0
Byass, R. B., Esq.	10	0	0
C.	0	10	0
C. A. E.	1	1	0
Cairns Sir Hugh	50	0	0
Campbell, J. T., Esq.	5	0	0
Campbell, Miss F.	2	0	0
Canterbury, Archbp. of	5	0	0
Cathew, P., Esq.	5	0	0
Cartwright, Miss	0	5	0
Cartwright, Geo., Esq.	1	0	0
Cassell, Petter, & Galpin, their subscription per *The Quiver* list	10	10	0
Cazenove, P., Esq.	10	0	0
C. C.	0	5	0
C. E. L.	0	6	6
Challis, J. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Chance, Edward, Esq.	5	0	0
Chandler, Mrs.	0	10	0
Chandless, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Chapple, Mrs.	0	10	0
Childers, Mr.	5	0	0
Child, Mr. J.	0	10	0
Child's Collecting Box	0	1	0
Christian, A.	1	0	0
C. H. S. A.	2	0	0
Chute, W. W., Esq.	1	0	0
Clarke, Miss	1	0	0
Clarke, Major-Gen.	3	3	0
Clark, Mrs.	1	0	0
Clark, Miss	0	5	0
Clayton, Mrs.	2	2	0
Clissold, Mrs.	1	1	0
Clonbrock, Lord	5	0	0
Clowes, Miss	1	10	6
Coles, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Collison, Francis, Esq.	5	0	0
Colquhoun, J. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Collier, G. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Collier, Mrs.	0	3	0
Comyn, F., Esq.	5	0	0
Conway, S., Esq.	2	0	0
Cooper, Dow. Lady	1	0	0
Cooper, Rev. James	1	1	0
Cooper, Miss	5	0	0
Cooper, D.	1	0	0
Copestake, Moore, Crampton, & Co., Messrs.	20	0	0
Corderoy, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Cox, Mrs.	3	0	0
Cox, Rev. Joseph	2	0	0
Crawford, Mr. R. D.	5	0	0
Cremorne, Dow. Lady	5	0	0
Croft, C., Esq.	1	0	0
Crosse, Mrs. T. M., Esq.	1	0	0
Crosse, Miss S. E.	1	3	0
C. T.	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
C. T.	40	0	0
Cundy, James, Esq.	5	0	0
Cust, Puery, Esq.	1	1	0
Cutler, Edward, Esq.	10	0	0
Curling, W., Esq.	10	10	0
C. W. R.	2	0	0
Daniel, R. P., Esq.	5	0	0
Davies, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Davis, W. D., Esq., and Mrs.	2	0	0
Davidson, S. E., Esq.	1	4	0
Davison, Mrs.	0	10	0
Dawson, Mr. John	5	5	0
Day, Miss	0	10	6
Deacon, Mrs.	10	10	0
Denison, Rt. Hon. J. E., M.P.	5	0	0
Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of	25	0	0
Dewshurst, Mrs.	0	4	4
Digby, G. D. W., Esq.	10	0	0
Dillon, Viscount	3	3	0
Disbrowe, C. Lionel	1	0	0
Dobson, Henry, Esq.	2	2	0
Ditmas, Mrs., coll. by—			
Ditmas, Miss M.	0	9	3
Ditmas, Miss S. V.	0	10	10
Thomas, Miss F.	0	5	0
Moore, Miss	0	2	6
Peele, Mr. & Mrs.	3	0	0
Clunie, Mr.	0	5	0
Liardett, Mrs.	0	5	0
Carter, Mrs.	0	5	0
Redpath, Mr.	0	2	6
Gascoigne, Mr. & Mrs.	0	7	6
Woods, Miss	0	2	6
Hill, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Gadsden, Master V.	0	1	7
Rutland, Miss	0	5	0
Cox, Mrs.	1	0	0
Rose, Miss	0	10	0
Herbert, Gen., K.C.B.	0	10	0
Pritchard, Mr. & Mrs.	0	10	0
Bencraft, Mr.	0	10	0
Friend, per do.	0	10	0
Hall, Mr. C.	0	10	0
Maitland, R. S., Esq.	0	10	6
Bates, Mrs.	0	5	0
Tillyer, Mrs.	0	5	0
Phillips, Mrs. G.	0	5	0
Rickards, Mrs.	0	5	0
Ditmas, Mrs. F.	0	5	0
Frith, Mrs.	0	10	0
Dolben, Miss	4	0	0
Donaldson, Mrs.	1	10	0
Douglas, Lt.-Col. B. P.	0	10	6
Doxat, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Doyle, Rev. B.	0	10	0
Drake, Mrs.	0	10	0
Drake, T., Esq.	1	0	0
Drinkwater, Miss	0	5	0
Dundas, Col. P.	2	0	0
Dunn, Thomas, Esq.	5	5	0
Dyer, James, Esq.	2	10	0
Dyer, Mrs.	5	0	0
E. A. H.	5	0	0
Eastwick, Capt. J.	10	10	0
E. C.	5	0	0
Edward, E.	0	5	0
E. G.	0	5	0
Eley, Mr. W. T.	2	2	0
Eliot, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Ellis, Wynn, Esq.	5	0	0
Ellis, Mrs. W.	2	2	0
Ellis, Samuel, Esq.	5	0	0
E. L. S.	1	0	0
Emlyn, Mr.	0	10	6
E. M., Torquay	0	2	0
E. N.	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
E. S.	1	0	0
Etches, Miss	1	0	0
E. T. E.	30	0	0
Evans, Miss	10	0	0
Evat, Mr. C. H.	0	10	0
F	5	0	0
Fairn, Miss	0	5	0
Falconer, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Fane, Mrs.	1	1	0
Fariah, James, Esq.	10	0	0
Farquharson, General	5	0	0
Fawcett, L. B., Esq.	1	0	0
Fawcett, Miss	1	10	0
Fawcett, H. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Findelay, G., Esq.	10	0	0
Finch, Mrs.	5	0	0
Field, Capt. E.	2	0	0
Field, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Fitzhugh, Mrs.	2	2	0
Flood, Mr.	0	10	0
Flower, Mrs.	2	0	0
Forman, Mrs.	5	0	0
Forster, John, Esq.	10	0	0
Foster, J. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Foster, John, Esq.	10	0	0
Foster, W. O., Esq., M.P.	10	0	0
Fox, Rev. G. T.	5	0	0
Frankham, Miss	10	0	0
Frankham Miss	5	0	0
Franklin, Lady	1	1	0
Frederick, B.	0	10	0
Friends, per Miss Bell	0	12	3
Friend, A., per Miss Marcon	2	9	0
Friend, A, per Colonel Yarborough	1	0	0
Friends to Ragged Schools	1	0	0
Friend in Need, A	50	0	0
Friend, A.	0	10	0
Friends at Hastings	0	10	0
F. T. M. B.	2	0	0
Futvoye, E., Esq.	0	10	6
Futvoye, Mrs.	0	10	6
G. A. A.	1	1	0
G. A. C.	1	0	0
Gaddesden, A. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Garrard, Mrs.	1	0	0
Gastineau, H., Esq.	0	10	6
G. C. B.	2	0	0
Gellibrand, W. C., Esq.	5	0	0
Gent, George, Esq.	10	10	0
Gent, Mr. J. G., & Box	1	16	0
Gent, Mrs.	1	1	0
Gent, Joseph P.	0	5	0
Gentleman, A, per Lord Shaftesbury	5	0	0
Gibbs, Mrs.	0	5	0
Gladstane&Co., Messrs.	21	0	0
Goding, Charles, Esq.	5	0	0
Godwin Miss, per—			
Bond, Mrs.	0	2	6
Silva, Mr. Edmund	0	5	0
Watts, Mrs.	0	5	0
Thorne, Mr. B.	1	0	0
Thorne, Mr. W.	0	5	0
Turner, W., Esq.	0	2	6
Turner, Mr. T.	0	2	6
Harmer, Mrs. H.	0	2	6
Harmer, Master	0	2	6
Jonnson, Miss	0	2	6
Thomas, Miss	0	5	0
Butt, Miss	0	2	6
Mitchell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Martin, Mrs. A.	0	3	0
Clake, Mr.	0	2	6
Gouldsmith, Mr.	0	5	0
Shitler, Miss	0	5	0
Simpson, W., Esq.	0	2	6
Godwin, Mrs.	0	5	0

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS—(Continued from preceding page).

	£	s.	d.
Godwin, Miss M.	0	5	0
C. M. G.	0	5	0
Harvest Festival	0	2	6
Wilson, M. and Mrs.	1	0	0
Burns, W. A., Esq.	0	10	0
Davis, Mrs.	0	10	0
Small Sums	0	5	4
Goldingham, M., Esq.	3	0	0
Gomonde, Mrs.	1	0	0
Good, Rev. A.	2	0	0
Gordon, Dow. Lady Duff	1	0	0
Grafton, Dow. Duchess of	5	0	0
Greatorex, J., Esq.	10	10	0
Green, D., Esq.	1	1	0
Griffin, Miss	1	0	0
Gripper, F., Esq.	5	0	0
Groom, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Grylls, Mrs.	1	0	0
G. S. W.	1	1	0
G. F. X.	10	0	0
Gwatkin, Mrs.	5	0	0
Guest, Mrs.	2	10	0
Guy, Mrs.	3	2	0
Haigh, Miss	0	10	0
Haines, A., Esq.	5	0	0
Hamilton, Miss E.	1	1	0
Hammond, Mr.	5	0	0
Hancock, Thomas, Esq.	5	0	0
Hancock, M. s.	3	3	0
Hankey, Thomas, Esq.	5	0	0
Harding, Miss	0	5	0
Harrison, Rev. E.	0	10	0
Hart, Lady	5	0	0
Harvey, Miss	5	0	0
Hayne, Mrs. W. B.	1	1	0
Hay er, Lady	1	0	0
H & C. W.	10	0	0
Heales, Miss	1	1	0
Heaven, Miss S.	0	15	0
Headley, T. G., Esq.	1	0	0
Helvar, M s.	1	0	0
Hemery, C., E q.	2	2	0
Heseltine, E., Esq.	2	2	0
H wlett, Captain	1	0	0
H. H.	1	0	0
Hibbert & Co., Messrs.	10	10	0
Hill, Miss J.	1	1	0
Hill, Ven. Archdeacon	1	0	0
Hoare, M s. W. H.	2	0	0
Hobbins, F. J., Esq.	0	5	0
Hoffand, Mrs.	1	5	0
Holdship, Mr.	2	1	0
Holland, Sir Henry	5	0	0
Holland, Lady	5	0	0
Holland, Miss Gertrude	1	0	0
Hollond, Rev. E.	3	3	0
Holsworthy, Wentworth, Esq.	2	0	0
Hooker, Sir W. J.	10	0	0
Hopkins, Rev. F.	10	0	0
Horner, Leonard, Esq.	1	1	0
Hoskins, Mrs. S.	0	10	0
How, Robert, Esq.	5	0	0
H. S. P.	10	0	0
Hudson, Thomas, Esq.	2	2	0
Hughes, Henry P., Esq.	3	3	0
Hughes, W. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Huish, Captain	3	3	0
Hunt, Miss	13	13	0
Hue, C. B., Esq.	3	0	0
Hyde, Lieut.-Col. J. C.	10	0	0
Ingleby, Rev. C.	1	0	0
Irwin, Rev. John L.	1	0	0
Jackson, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Jackson, Dr.	1	0	0
Jeffray, A. W., Esq.	10	0	0
J. B.	5	0	0
J. C.	0	10	0
J. B., City Road	0	10	0
Jervoise, W. & J. (Box)	1	5	11
Jeune, Rev. F., D.D.	5	0	0
J. F.	2	0	0
J. G.	2	0	0
J. K.	2	2	0
Johnston, Miss	1	1	0
Johnston, Henry, Esq.	1	5	0
Johnson, Mrs. Bertie	1	0	0
Jones, Dr. Handford	2	2	0
J. S. L.	0	10	0
J. S. P.	0	2	6
J. T.	1	0	0
Jupp, Richard J., Esq.	5	0	0
Kearey, Mrs.	0	5	0
Kemble, Mrs. V.	10	10	0
Kennedy, H. H., Esq.	15	0	0
Kenseworthy, Miss	1	11	0
Kershaw, J. G., Esq.	20	0	0
Ketley, R v. J.	1	0	0
Kilick, Captain	1	1	0
King, Bolton, Esq.	5	0	0
Kingston, John, Esq.	1	1	0
K. W.	10	0	0
Lady, A.	5	0	0
Ladbrook, Felix, Esq.	1	0	0
Lancaster, T., Esq.	1	0	0
Lance, Miss	1	1	0
Langham, Henry, Esq.	2	0	0
Lash, Mr.	1	0	0
Lawley, Lady	10	10	0
Lawrence, General	5	0	0
Lea, V. S., Esq.	3	0	0
Leckie, C. S., Esq.	2	0	0
Leckie, Dr. F.	1	0	0
Lee, John, Esq.	10	0	0
Lee, James, Esq.	5	0	0
Lister, Mrs. T.	1	0	0
L. L.	4	0	0
L. N.	0	10	0
Locke, James, Esq.	1	1	0
Lockyer, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Lof , Miss	0	10	0
Lorraine, Miss	10	0	0
Louth, G. T., Esq.	2	0	0
Lowe, Miss	10	0	0
Loyd, Jones, Esq.	25	0	0
Loyd, Lewis, Esq.	50	0	0
Luke xiv. 13	10	0	0
Lush, Mrs. George	1	0	0
Lyne, V. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Lyon, Miss B.	1	0	0
Lyon, John R., Esq.	1	0	0
Lys, Rev. J. T.	10	0	0
Mackay, Mrs.	1	0	0
Mackenzie, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Macgregor, Dow. Lady	2	2	0
Macgregor, Major	5	0	0
Macklin, Master	2	3	10
Maden, The Misses	2	2	0
Maitland, Mrs F.	5	0	0
Maitland, J. F., Esq.	5	0	0
Mainwaring, Mrs.	5	0	0
Marcon, Miss C. B.	1	1	0
Marsh, Rev. Dr.	1	0	0
Marsh, Hon. Mrs.	1	0	0
Marsh, Miss	1	0	0
Marsh, Ann	2	0	0
Marshall, Mrs. General	1	0	0
Marshall, Miss E.	1	0	0
Marshall, Miss E.	10	0	0
Marshall, Mr. and Mrs.	2	0	0
Marston, Miss	1	1	0
Martin, W. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Martin, J. K., Esq.	5	0	0
Martin, Miss	1	0	0
Matthew, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Matthew iv. 3.	10	0	0
M. B.	0	4	0
M. C.	0	2	6
McDermotte, Mrs.	1	0	0
M. D.	1	0	0
M. D. D.	0	10	0
M. E. M.	0	5	0
Mercer, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Merian, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Metcalf, M. B., Esq.	3	0	0
Metcalf, Mrs.	1	0	0
Micklethwaite, Miss C.	4	0	0
Middleton, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Millar, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Milman, Mrs. M.	2	0	0
Milligan, Mr.	1	0	0
Mills, Miss	10	0	0
Mills, M., Esq.	10	0	0
Mitchell, W. R., Esq.	10	0	0
Mitchell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Monckton, Hon. Miss	1	0	0
Montagu, Major W.	0	6	0
Monteith, J., Esq.	5	0	0
Morant, R., Esq.	3	0	0
Morgan, Mr.	5	0	0
Morgan, Mrs.	2	0	0
Morrieson, Mrs.	0	10	0
Morris, Miss	10	0	0
Morrison, R., Esq.	0	10	0
Moser, R. J., Esq.	5	5	0
Mortlock, Mrs.	1	0	0
Mrs. ——	0	5	0
M. S. B.	1	0	0
Muston, Mr.	0	10	0
M. Y. R. Y.	5	0	0
Nemo, per Lord Shaftesbury	100	0	0
Newby, Mr.	5	0	0
Newman, Rev. H. B.	1	1	0
Nickisson, J. C., Esq.	0	10	6
Noble, C. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Norman, Rev. C., and Mrs.	5	0	0
Norfolk, Dowager Duchess of	5	0	0
Nuthall, Major-General	1	1	0
Officers of Brixton Prison, per Miss Moran	1	10	10
Onslow, Lieut.-Colonel	2	0	0
"Outcasts on earth may be angels in heaven"	5	0	0
Paget, Colonel F.	5	5	0
Parnell, Miss	1	1	0
Partridge, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Pasmore, Miss	1	1	0
Paterson, Miss	0	10	0
Peart, H., Esq.	2	2	0
Peart, Miss	2	2	0
Perfect, R., Esq.	5	0	0
Peek, W., Esq.	5	5	0
Pelly, P. L., Esq.	5	0	0
Penfold, Miss	5	0	0
Phillips, Dr. L.	2	2	0
Philips, Sir George	20	0	0
Phipps, F., Esq.	2	0	0
Pigeon, A. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Pifford, Mrs.	10	0	0
Platt, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Pole, Major Mundy	5	0	0
Pollard, W., Esq.	20	0	0
Poole, Miss E.	2	0	0
Porter, Lieut.-General	5	0	0
Porter, R., Esq.	5	0	0
Porter, R., Esq.	2	2	0
Portall, Miss	50	0	0
Potter, Mrs.	5	0	0
Priestley, J., Esq.	1	0	0
P. P.	10	0	0
Price, Mrs. Admiral	3	0	0
Prinn, Lady	2	0	0
Prior, Miss	2	0	0
Proctor, J., Esq.	10	0	0

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS—(Continued from opposite page).

	£	s.	d.
Prower, Capt. J. E.	5	0	0
Prowse, Miss L.	0	5	0
Pym, Mrs. C. G.	5	0	0
R.	2	0	0
Ralli, Mrs. S.	1	1	0
Randell & Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Ravenhill, H., Esq.	2	2	0
Rawdon, General	5	0	0
Rawlince, Mrs.	0	10	0
R. C.	5	0	0
Reade, Mrs.	5	0	0
Reader, Mrs. E.	0	10	0
Rew, W. A., Esq.	5	0	0
Reynardson, Miss	5	0	0
Reynolds, Mrs.	0	10	0
R. G. C.	0	5	0
Richardson, Mrs. A.	1	0	0
Ricardo, R., Esq.	5	5	0
Rice, Mrs.	1	0	0
Riddell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Ripley, Miss	3	12	6
Roberts, Mrs. R. G.	4	0	0
Roberts, The Misses	1	1	0
Staples, Miss L. and Master H.	1	0	0
Robertson, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Robertson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Robertson, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Robertson, P. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Robertson, W., Esq.	10	0	0
Rogers, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Rogers, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Rowley, Sir C. R., Bart.	5	0	0
Rudd, C. L., Esq.	1	1	0
Rycroft, Sir R. H.	25	0	0
St. David's, Bishop of	10	0	0
Sabine, Gen. and Mrs.	2	0	0
St. John, Lady Isabella	2	2	0
Sancton, P., Esq.	10	10	0
Sancton, Mrs.	10	10	0
Sandham, Mrs.	3	0	0
Sanford, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Sanders, J. H., Esq.	2	0	0
Saunders, Miss M. A.	0	10	6
Savory, Mrs. B.	1	1	0
Savory, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Sawyer, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Say, Major H. H.	2	0	0
Scott, Mrs. J.	2	0	0
Scott, Lady, of Abbotsford	2	0	0
Scott, Mrs.	1	1	0
Scott, S., Esq.	1	1	0
Scott, Miss	5	0	0
S. E.	0	5	0
Seaward, Miss	0	5	0
Sellers, F. W., Esq.	3	0	0
S. H.	25	0	0
Shaftesbury, Earl of	5	0	0
Shakerley, Dow. Lady	15	0	0
Shann, Rev. T.	1	0	0
Shaw, Mr. R.	0	5	0
Shepherd, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Shute, Mrs.	10	0	0
Simons, Mrs.	5	0	0
Sizeland, Mrs.	1	0	0
Slade, H., Esq., and Family	1	3	0
Sloan, Mrs.	5	0	0
Smith, A., Esq.	25	0	0
Smith, E. C., Esq.	5	0	0
Smith, B. W., Esq.	10	0	0
Smith, Miss	2	0	0
Smith, S., Esq.	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs. E. P.	5	0	0
Smith, Mrs.	1	1	0
Smith, Miss	1	1	0
Smith, Miss H.	1	1	0
Smith, Miss N.	1	1	0
Somes, S. F., Esq.	5	5	0
Southby, Mrs.	2	0	0
Sparkes, Mr.	2	0	0
Spawforth, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Sperling, J., Esq.	10	0	0
Spinster, Lady A.	5	0	0
Stanton, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Stanton, Mrs.	1	4	0
Staples, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Steedman, Mrs.	25	0	0
Stephenson, Sir M.	5	5	0
Stericker, W., Esq.	5	5	0
Stewart, P., Esq.	1	0	0
Stovin, Gen. Sir F.	10	0	0
Strachan, Davidson J., Esq.	1	1	0
Strong, Miss A. P.	1	1	0
Subscriber's Widow	0	2	0
Sutherland, Miss	5	0	0
Sutton, M. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Sweeting, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Swaine, Major	2	0	0
Taite, R. T., Esq.	1	1	0
Tanner, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Tapling, Messrs.	2	2	0
Taylor, General T. M.	20	0	0
T. B. G.	0	10	6
T. C. B.	10	0	0
Thackeray, Miss M.	5	5	0
Thankoffering from a Clergyman	2	0	0
Thomas, Mrs. W.	5	0	0
Thorowgood, J. C., Esq.	2	2	0
Tilly, per Mr. J. H.	1	0	0
Tinney, W. H., Esq.	20	0	0
Tite, Mrs.	1	0	0
Toller, Mrs. S. B.	1	1	0
Tomkyns, Miss, collected by	1	4	0
Tonge, G., Esq.	5	5	0
Treggon, W. T., Esq.	2	2	0
Trimmer, E., Esq.	5	5	0
Trotter, Lieut.-Col. A.	5	0	0
Tucker, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Tuckett, F., Esq.	25	0	0
Turner, Mrs.	1	10	0
Turnor, C., Esq.	10	0	0
Twining, Miss A.	1	0	0
Two Friends	0	11	0
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Uhthoff, E., Esq.	0	5	0
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U. S. F.	5	0	0
Vavasseur, H., Esq.	5	5	0
V. C.	2	0	0
Vere, J., Esq.	25	0	0
Vizer, E. B., Esq.	1	1	0
Vyner, R., Esq.	20	0	0
Vyner, Lady Mary	10	0	0
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Williams, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Williamson, D., Esq.	1	0	0
Wilson, A., Esq.	5	0	0
Wilson, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Wilson, T., Esq.	10	0	0
Wilson, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Wilson, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Wimbush, S., Esq.	10	0	0
Wincott, Mrs. H.	1	0	0
Wing, T., Esq.	5	0	0
W. L. W.	3	0	0
W. M.	2	0	0
W. N.	5	0	0
W. R.	0	13	0
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Wright, Mrs. W.	2	2	0
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Wyatt, Mrs. S.	1	1	0
Yarborough, Col.	5	0	0
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Yeatman, Miss J.	1	0	0
Yeatman, Miss	1	0	0
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